NEW-ENGLAND GALAXY.

NO LEVELL'D MALICE
INFECTS ONE COMMA OF THIS GOODLY FRAME'S MOULD.—*Shakspeare.*

VOL. XV. NO. 51. BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1832. WHOLE NO. 767.

Published Saturday Evenings, at 12 Devonshire-street,

EDWARD G. PRESCOTT,
Editor and Proprietor.

WILLIAM GOULD AND WILLIAM HARDEN,—PRINTERS.

TERMS—THREE DOLLARS a year, payable in advance. Subscribers not paying in advance, or relinquishing papers, when bills are presented, will be charged at the rate of THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS. No paper discontinued but by order of the subscriber or at the option of the proprietor. Subscribers by the quarter will pay ONE DOLLAR a quarter in advance.

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MISCELLANIES.

[From Blackwood's Magazine.]

THE BEDOUIN'S SONG OF HOME, IN A DISTANT LAND.

BY MRS. GODWIN.

Let me depart—let me depart
O'er the hills and the plains afar;
From your halls of pride to the Desert wide,
Where the tents of my people are.
Rent not to me of your stately bowers,
Where the rose and the lily bloom,
Of your raiment wrought with a thousand flowers
In the craftsman's curious loom.
Rent not to me of your cities old,
Of your harem's rich with game and gold;
For the dungeon deep, 'neath the gilded dome,
Where the tyrant reigns, in the Captive's home.

Dearer to me—dearer to me
Is the roof of my father's tent,
And the frugal fare made sumptuous there
By the magic love hath lent.
Your fountains gush from their marble urns,
Like a star that is hurl'd to earth,
And the musk and the fragrant aloe burns
In the bowers of your wanton mirth.
Dearer to me is the incense sweet
Of the wild herb crush'd by my camel's feet;
Dearer to me than your fountain's swell,
Is the flow of the Desert's lonely well.

The wine-cup red—the wine-cup red
May madden to guilt the soul;
But with strength and life, and with gladness rife,
Is the draught from the herdsman's bowl.
How chime the lute's and the tymbal's sound,
And the maid of the rolling eye
Floats in the dance with her locks unbound,
And her white arms toss'd on high.
And the young and the graceful minstrel boy
Wakes his light harp with a theme of joy;
And the banquet groans with rare viands here,
An altar of pomp and of princely cheer.

Let me depart—let me depart,
From your halls that with porphyry gleam—
For the sigh of the breeze from the tamarisk trees
Doth steal o'er each sense like a dream.
The voice of the youth, when he sings of love,
As he doth in a soft strain now,
It saddens my soul like the plaint of the dove,—
When she mourns on the Ezuk's bough.
I pine for the Desert's pastimes free,
For my fawn-eyed maiden's laugh of glee—
Again o'er the mad-hills the chase to lead
With my shining spear and my bounding steed.

MONSIEUR DE VITRAY.

FROM HENRY MASTERTON.

"I rose early in the morning with the intention of proceeding as speedily as possible.—The storm of the preceding evening had passed away, the wind had fallen, the rain had ceased; and the sun was looking out brightly over a world glistening with the drops of the past night. To my imagination, as I had ridden along the dark and weary road which had led me thither, the chateau of good Monsieur de Vitray had appeared seated in the midst of gloomy wilds, and black and sombre forests; and I could scarcely believe my eyes when I found it surrounded by a rich and smiling country, covered with fields already bearing promise of the next year's harvest, and young plantations of beautiful wood glowing with all the bright varieties of autumn.

I found the worthy proprietor robed in a flowered silk dressing gown (for I had appropriated his velvet one,) and busily engaged in the cultivation of his garden, which boasted, even at that season, in its various trim and regular parterres, a great number of beautiful flowers.

'My dear young gentlemen,' he cried, after the first salutation of the morning was over, 'I was just now examining these flowers, after last night's tempest; and really, every time I come into my garden, my wonder, my admiration, and my thankfulness are excited towards God, for his infinite goodness to this my native country. Gracious Heaven! should we not have had full reason to be contented, if when the Creator destined France to be the garden of fine wits and noble hearts—the flower bed of generous spirits and scientific minds—if he had even denied to our soil and climate what he bestowed upon our understandings, and had left us in a poor and arid country, with only half the natural productions that he gave to other lands! But now, now, my young friend, what ought to be our gratitude, when, not only as a race of men we produced those who far exceed all the heroes and demi gods of antiquity in courage and warlike skill—who render the names of Pyrrhus and Hannibal, Scipio, Cæsar, Camillus, and Curtius, Epaminondas, and Alexander, who might well dare the forces of the combined globe to bring forward to the [illegible] Napoleon or Bonaparte—what, oh! what is our gratitude to Heaven! say, when not only our country produces such a race as this, but when it is gifted with a soil and a climate that excel those of any other land?'

There are some speeches to which it is very difficult to reply, and those of good Monsieur de Vitray were generally of that class. Happily, however, he required very little answer; and, quite satisfied with his own reasonings upon the subject, he did not desire to hear those of any one else. The gaping admiration of two gardeners who followed him nevertheless seemed to afford him both pleasure and encouragement; for I remarked, that though his speech was addressed to me, he so contrived to turn himself, that not a word of it was lost by those on whom he doubtless believed it would have more instructive effect. Happily, a little cough that he had caught gave occasional intervals; and after he had gone on some way further than I have thought necessary to record, and had told me that he was busily writing a book to be called "Les Delices de la France,"* I obtained an opportunity, thanks to a fit of coughing, to tell him of my intention of proceeding immediately.

He would not hear, however, of my going before breakfast; and in turning back to the house, we were met by the Benedictine, who saluted me with kindness and courtesy, but took no notice of our interview during the night. He was grave and thoughtful, but his appearance exhibited no traces of the agitation which he had displayed; and as I looked back to what had passed at our last meeting, I could hardly believe it to be aught but a dream.

After breakfast, when I rose to take my departure, Monsieur de Vitray declared he would accompany me a few leagues on the way, and the Benedictine also ordered his mule to be brought, with the purpose of joining our party. It was a spirited animal, and nearly as beautiful and swift as a horse; and I could not but remark that the monk rode with much more of a military than an ecclesiastical air. Our conversation was of indifferent subjects, as far as Monsieur de Vitray would suffer them to be so; but I thought I perceived that when the lead was in the Benedictine's hands, if I may so express myself, he endeavoured as much as was in his power to gather more information on the subject of his former inquiries, without however appearing to do so.

Of course Monsieur de Vitray kept his ground; but the monk often contrived to turn the topic started by his friend in another direction, and skilfully brought it round to the matters which occupied his own mind.

'Egypt, Greece, and Italy, my young friend,' said Monsieur de Vitray, with an air of kind instruction, 'each pretended in turn to be the mother of the sciences and the dwelling place of the muses; but you may still easily see that none of these climates was destined ultimately to be the abode of the arts, for each lost them in turn; and gradually they fixed their abode in France, which now, when Helicon and Parnassus are forgotten, shows herself clearly the school of sciences, the mountain of the muses, and the asylum of the arts.'

'All this,' said he, Benedictine, 'I should scarcely suppose our young friend had yet had time to examine. Pray how long is it since you first arrived in France?'

'Not quite a month,' I replied, 'and part of that time I have spent in again returning to England, so that very little of my time has been given to observation of the country in which I now am.'

Monsieur de Vitray was about to join in; but the Benedictine stopped him by a question which excited all his attention. 'Though you have been such a short time in France,' he said, 'pray inform us which of the two countries you as yet like best.'

The question was difficult to answer with *bienseance*; but the monk almost instantly relieved me, by adding, 'Yet first tell us what part of England, as far as you have seen, you prefer, in order that we may judge of your taste.'

He spoke with a smile, as if amused at parrying Monsieur de Vitray's harangues; and I replied, 'I have been so little out of Devonshire that I can hardly judge of the rest of England any more than I can judge of France; yet from all that I have seen, I should say that I prefer my native country.'

'Association—all association, my dear sir,' replied the monk. 'That is your place of memories, Devonshire; there for you are stored up all the sweet recollections of youth; and, depend upon it, wherever you go—whether your life be a dream of fortunate enjoyment, like that of some men who have their good things here—or whether your journey through existence be laid amid a long desert of disappointments and regrets, like mine—to that place shall turn your eyes with a lingering love, that nothing can remove; if your path be among bright things, you shall still think of that land as the sweetest spot in Tempe; and if you find the world a wilderness, there the basis of your imagination shall be laid.'

'Nevertheless,' said Monsieur de Vitray, 'my dear sir, since his reasons must find such a combination of charms and perfections—

* A copy of this book, which is now very scarce, is in possession of the quondam editor of these pages; for the gift of which he begs to return his thanks to the donor.

such an accumulation of beauties and peculiarities—so much to admire, and so much to love in France, that he cannot but allow that though there may be many spots that are extremely beautiful—though there are many that are extremely delightful, the palm must be given to France.'

'But this young gentleman has not yet had an opportunity of judging all its qualities,' replied the monk; and indeed I will not have you, my son, forestall the enjoyment of discovering them for himself, especially as he will most likely proceed to Paris, where, as you acknowledge yourself, the cream, the excellence of all the enjoyments even of France, is to be found. I think you propose going thither,' he added, as a question to me.

'Such, indeed, is my intention,' I replied. 'But so many things may occur to alter that determination, that I dare scarcely count upon it myself with any feeling of certainty.'

'I shall count upon it, however,' replied the monk; 'for I shall hope to have the pleasure of meeting you in that city, my son. Will you not promise me a visit at my cell? In good sooth, some society, different from the dull routine of monastic life, is necessary to relieve the literary labors of us poor Benedictines.'

I willingly promised to visit the monk, if I ever proceeded as far as Paris; and indeed he had contrived to interest me so highly, to ally himself to so many of my thoughts and feelings, in the short time we had been acquainted, that the prospect of seeing him again was like the talking up of some great book of power, where at every page we expect to find something new and striking, and relative to ourselves as human beings.

I believe, too, that to create great interest in the bosom of any of our fellow creatures, it is necessary strongly to excite the imagination; it little matters by what means. This the Benedictine had done in regard to myself, more than any man I had ever met.—The knowledge he had of myself and my family, the deep and extraordinary feelings by which he seemed affected towards us, and my utter ignorance of him and all his affairs, stimulated me to know more, and at once excited and baffled my curiosity. At the same time his strong and original mind—the powerful and uncontrollable working of his heart, and the cares and sorrows to which he occasionally alluded, with the strong traces that every moment appeared of fine and noble sentiments, engaged my better feelings in his behalf, and gave me an inclination to love as well as to admire him.

He reined in his mule as he spoke the last words I have mentioned; and after receiving my promise to visit him in Paris, he prayed for every happiness on my way; and giving me his benediction, left me to pursue my path with Monsieur de Vitray, who proposed to accompany me another league.

When the monk was gone, I endeavored to gain some information concerning him from my companion; but, whether intentionally or merely in the common course of his mental dreams I do not know, Monsieur de Vitray sheltered himself from all questions under the glories of France. He did speak for a moment, it is true, upon the subject of his friend, but he darted off again almost immediately. He had known great sorrows, he said; and had sought relief from painful reflection in devoting himself to religion. He had first become a member of the society of Jesus; but finding that the more worldly avocations which the regulations of the Jesuits not only permitted but required, necessarily involved him in transactions and scenes which recalled all that was painful in the world he sought to quit, he had embraced the rule of St. Benedict in its mildest form, and had already, in the seclusion of the cloister and the pursuits of literary acquirement, gained far more tranquillity than he had known for several years before. 'Nevertheless,' continued Monsieur de Vitray, 'as you see, all the seductive charms which adorn the land he has chosen for his place of residence induce him to quit from time to time the shadow of his monastery, the superior of which is a kind and liberal man, and does all that he consistently can to render devotion sweet. Dom Andre, indeed, does not acknowledge that the beauty that he sees around him, and the excellence that is exposed to his eye in every direction, are the sole motives that lead him forth again into the world. He says that it is a wandering disposition—a mind shaken and injured by the sorrows he has encountered. Nay, more, he sometimes sportively denies to France all the merit which she possesses; but he does it but to oppose me for a moment; for can there be on earth a man so utterly blind as not to perceive that France is the paradise of earthly delights—the theatre of honor and glory—the school of arts and sciences—the land of men of genius and learning—the native place of abundance and beauty—and the temple of fame and immortality?'

I could certainly have furnished him with an instance of a man so blind: but I refrained from opposing a doctrine in which good Monsieur de Vitray was so bigoted a devotee; and he remained irretrievably plunged in France, till he reached the point where he was to leave me. There we parted with many thanks on my side for his hospitality and kindness; and on his many expressions of affection and regard. He made his horse caracol and curvette in the true style of the manege, as he took leave; and I, with a beast whose graces were all untaught, if he had any, pursued my way towards Dinan."

A SKETCH FROM REAL LIFE.

BY W. T. G.

Half an hour ago I was crossing the Palais Royal, when I noticed a lad of about 18 years of age, singing as he bustled along with a small parcel under his arm, a popular song, and at the end of each stanza, came the word "Liberty."

I stopped the lad in his progress, and asked him the following question:

"What do you mean by liberty?"

The boy heard the question without anger and astonishment—and, looking at me fully in the face, he said:

"What is Liberty? Why, the liberty I was singing about is the liberty of saying, and doing, and writing whatever we please, without being persecuted by the government; but we are not to say, or do, or write any thing which can injure our neighbor or our country."

"Admirable boy!" I exclaimed, 'and what is your age?' "I was twelve years old last May." 'What is your father?' 'A porter.' 'What is your mother?' 'Why, a porter's wife.' 'What do you live upon?' 'I work.' 'In what capacity are you placed?' 'I am an errand boy at a shoemaker's.'—'Where did you receive your education?'—'At a school in the Rue du Groes Chenot.'' 'Are you happy.' 'Very much so.' 'Can I do any thing for you?' 'Nothing—but let me run off with this packet.'

Now do you think this lad is a wonderful exception? No, I tell you he is not!! I tell you he represents the rising generation of France—the generation so much calumniated, and so much dreaded by the advocates of peace at all prices.

These are the principles he has acquired with Lord Brougham's primer? Oh, yes, you cannot teach a child his letters in France, without giving him the power, and the taste of spelling "Liberty!!" I will occasionally give you these sketches of real life. I have hundreds of these delightful adventures, in my intercourse with the people—with what your aristocrats call the "Canaille!!" Canaille," indeed!! Believe me, this "Canaille!" shall emancipate the world; for the day of the people approaches, as the day of despotism is drawing to a close. You may swear to this!!

SINGULAR LOTTERIES. It is becoming a custom in France for young men, who are in want of an agreeable female companion with a competent fortune, to acquire one by means of a LOTTERY. Tickets for maidens from 18 to 25 are about 5 francs, widows of the same age without children 10 francs, with children 15 francs, maidens from 25 to 30 years 20 francs, widows without children 25 francs, with children 30 francs.

Tickets are sold to the amount of 400,000 francs (80,000 dollars) which sum belongs one half to the adventurer in Hymen's lottery, and the other half to the fortunate female whom chance has selected to share his destinies. Thus the young man realizes an affluent fortune, and *perhaps*, becomes the possessor of a virtuous and amiable help-mate, while the lady's course is diverted from the barren shores of *celibacy*, and she unexpectedly enters the port of Hymen under full sail.—*Exeter News Letter.*

THE FORGER.

Link'd with one virtue, and a thousand crimes.
BYRON.

At a recent period, when forgeries were so common, and so many criminals expiated their guilt on the scaffold, it was a singular fact, that the sufferers were almost invariably poor wretches, who passed small notes for a miserable sustenance, whilst the great wholesale manufacturers of the forged paper contrived to escape with impunity. This was attributed to their large capital and immense profits, which enabled them to adopt many expedients to avoid detection; and, above all, to their influence on the lower orders of the police. Whether this last assertion be true or calumnious, certain it is that the detection of the wholesale manufacturers and dealers in forged bank notes was seldom, and bore no proportion whatever to that of the thriftless starving wretches, whose vice produced the miseries that made them resort to such criminal means of indulging in profligate habits. A few instances, however, did occur of great offenders being brought to justice; and the following history affords perhaps the most memorable of all such examples. The names are disguised from respect to the relatives of the principal criminal, whose family was reputable in conduct, and even well descended. The disguise of name is the only deviation from the strict truth of the history.

At a place called P——y Bridge, about five miles from the great manufacturing town of S——, there had resided a farmer who, though independent, and, as the people said, 'keeping himself to himself,' still attracted more notice than any of his equals in the country. This was, probably, of all things that which he was the most desirous to avoid.

Mr. Desfield's farm was very large but the land was poor, and the scene around him wild sterile and desolate; and consequently his rent was low, and he required a greater number of laborers in his business.

He was a stranger in the country; nor could provincial curiosity discover from whence he had come, or who he was, though it was usually believed that he was a native of Kent; and whilst some asserted that he had been a captain in the army, dismissed for some irregularity of conduct, others, and probably with as little foundation, maintained that he had been a desperate smuggler on the coast.

Desfield was a tall, powerful man, whose turn and action of limbs, and carriage of person, not only indicated great energy, but the very reverse of vulgar, rustic, or undisciplined strength. His features were strongly marked and extraordinarily well formed, but the expression of his countenance was certainly the reverse of prepossessing. He appeared calm and reflective, a man of unconquerable firmness; but with a nobility of brow that carried pride and self possessed haughtiness to the extremes of repulsive severity, whilst the drooping of the corners of his mouth, which well formed, and arose out of a short, thick, and firm chin, was more expressive of scorn than any thing I ever witnessed.

Such was the man who had long been suspected of being the great Dagon of all forgeries; and it was rumored that he had bro't more men to the gallows than all others in that iniquitous trade. But suspicion appeared to me to arise, in the first instance, from very inadequate causes.

Desfield or Mister or Gentleman, or Esq. Desfield, as he was called in derision by his 'brother farmers,' had given great ground of offence to all his neighbors of his own class.

In very difficult times, he was almost the only farmer that had paid his rent punctually and without claiming or accepting any deductions of his landlord. He was on equally good terms with the rector, albeit disputes of the quantity had recently given way to discussions on the principle of tithes. He had occasioned even deadly hatred in his brother farmers, by refusing to let any laborer in his employ receive aught of his wages out of the poor rates; and each of them was paid from two to even five or six shillings a week (if they had families) more than the laborers employed on the neighboring farms.

To these substantial sources of enmity in a Christian country, were added others of almost equal heinousness. Mrs. Desfield was a plain, vulgar, hard working woman; but then she was above going, or, what was the same thing, she did not go to market like other farmers' wives; and then her daughter, the fresh and delicate, the graceful and beautiful young Emily Desfield; not only eclipsed all girls of her station in dress on Sunday, but her father had bought her a grand piano forte at the sale of a bankrupt banker's furniture, and the very master from B—— who taught singing and music to the rector's daughters, likewise taught her the same accomplishments. She rode a fine horse, not to market, but 'out a pleasuring, like a lady;' and when these things were talked of, as they always were, by the farmers at the inn dinner, on market days, some kind hearted neighbor would generally add, 'Ah! no good will come of it, I'm sure;' while some equally kind Samaritan would add, 'I'll be bound she's no better than she should be.' Notwithstanding all this, Emily Desfield was a mild, unassuming girl, who always appeared pensive and unhappy; and the beauty of her father's attention to her was heightened by its appearing almost the only human sympathy of which he was possessed. Except at public places, he associated with nobody. Not a person had ever been regaled in his house. He was, of all men, the most scrupulously punctual at places of worship; for though good men may abstain from this, bad men never can; for the outward show of devotion is an indispensable movement in the game they have to play in the world.

What, probably, hastened the determination of the police to suspect Desfield of forgery, was his unaccountable imprudence in denouncing the police officers as a set of bribed and corrupt persons, and this he never scrupled to do on all occasions. His fate was sealed.

This man's courage, boldness and vigilance, with his extreme cunning and numerous resources, rendered it a task of no ordinary difficulty to capture him; that is to say, legally, and with the double object of securing the machinery which was to establish his guilt—if he was guilty—a thing that was, as yet, only surmised upon envy, and strengthened by the fact that the man had always the command of large sums of money.

The capture resolved upon, the mode of effecting it occasioned much discussion. The most determined and experienced police officer was entrusted with the warrant, and it was at last resolved that he should employ a small party of the ——, regiment of heavy dragoons then quartered in the barracks of ——, in consequence of the disturbed state of the neighborhood.

This unusual mode was absolutely necessary; for not only were Desfield's men attached to him by a long course of kindness and liberality, and therefore disposed to movements under the command of so determined and wily a leader; but the peasantry were in a temper of mind that disposed them to thwart any civil force, however proper its conduct, or justifiable the object for which it was employed.

A party of eight men was selected from the regiment, and they were placed under the command of the police officer, who, I presume, with the possibility of resistance, had determined in a desperate extremity. The military superintendent, however, was a complete, a tall, powerful, enterprising fellow of mixed courage, who, in the campaigns of Spain and the Peninsular war, had given honorable and memorable proofs that, like Sylla, he had a head to plan, and a heart to execute any enterprise however desperate.

Desfield for years had been a punctual attendant at the market of ——, where his dealings had always been correct and liberal. The market day was selected to effect his capture. It was calculated that the party by surprising his house in his absence with sufficient promptitude, to make themselves masters of all Desfield's machinery of trade, after which the capture of the man was of less consequence or at least of more easy attainment.

The party of dragoons in their drill jackets proceeded carelessly, as if exercising their horses, upon the highway, until they came to the corner of the lane which led to the house. Putting their horses suddenly on the quickest trot, they hoped to surprise the place, which was about half a mile from the road. To their astonishment they found every gate locked, and every impediment thrown in the way of their approach. These obstacles overcome, they next found that the house itself was fastened and barricadoed in a formidable manner. Not a sound was heard within, except the rushing wind of the strongest draft furnace, the smoke of which was issuing from the roof, and at first occasioned a supposition that the building was on fire.

Whether it was merely a matter of chance, or whether Desfield had obtained any information of his danger, was never ascertained; but that day, he had sent his wife and daughter to market, and had himself staid at home, and was thus prepared for the attack. There were probably two reasons for him to be on his guard. After he had ceased to keep the police in his pay, his natural sagacity warned him that his impunity was at an end; but he had, I believe, 'made his fortune,' and his hope was to 'leave off business, and retire upon his earnings,' and thus set the police at defiance. He had, moreover, among his old adherents, a superintendant of his workmen, a shrewd, crafty, hard headed Scotchman, a very Bibo of potations, but with the difference that his brain seemed to have some chemical repulsion to liquors. The fellow used to drink and sing among the troopers and police officers, and worm out their secrets; and he would, in a similar way, pick up all the gossip of the neighborhood, and report it to his master. These are sufficient clues to elucidate the fact of Desfield's attitude of defence. That day he was laying the foundation of his future safety; his fate depended on his undisturbed state for a few hours.

The serjeant contrived to widen a gape in the hedge through which he passed with his men, whilst the policeman, with two troopers, forced a gate off the hinges in front of the house. The soldiers were placed at intervals to prevent any person's escape, and the sergeant with the police officer, throwing themselves off their horses, immediately assailed the front door, demanding admittance in the name of the King.

The house, however, was very different from modern structure. It was the centre division of a building which had been erected by a small society of Roman Catholics, in the latter part of the reign of Charles II. and is very far surpassed even the massy character of the rural domestic architecture of the period. It was full of secret contrivances for concealment, whilst its strength evinced the apprehensions of its occupants that they might be exposed to the attacks of their infuriated persecutors; it likewise but too clearly spoke the hopes of the party, that the power of the Duke of York might enable them to regain force by force.

The police officer tried his staff and small iron crow bar against the massive oaken door, studded with nails and crossed in every direction with ribs of iron. After a contemptuous laugh at these puny efforts, the Herculean sergeant seized a huge log of wood which had incautiously been left in the yard, and like a giant thundered with his battering ram against the portal. The executor of the civil law had his revenge of the wielder of the law of force. The panting, exhausted trooper threw down the timber, and wiping the perspiration of his forehead, [illegible] the door, and swore that nothing less than a nine pounder could burst it open. Both were at fault, and each looked at the other in the [illegible] of persons completely foiled in their [illegible] confidence.

The bold trooper again took the lead. He espied a short ladder under a hedge, and placed it beneath one of the lower windows.—

The whole tier of windows, however, were secured by the strong matted bars of former days, and they had massive oaken shutters within. The stone sill and casing of the casement were honeycombed with age, and the brawney arm of the trooper wrenched out the iron staunchions from their sockets; but the inner shutter resisted his utmost force.—He was again foiled. He thought a moment, descended the ladder morosely, and cursed the unsoldierly advice he had been sent on.

'The game is up,' said the boss of the musical jaw—'the representative of the lady pokes.' 'If Desdemona within, he'll have time to destroy all the notes, flutes, and presses, before we can get at him; but, pshaw! whether he is in the house or not, what does it signify? You might as well think to get into parliament without money, or out of chancery with it. We may as well be off.'

'Hearkee!' said the musing sergeant; 'have you a half crown about you? for that will get us into the house.'

'Twenty half crowns, and twenty to them are at your command; but who the devil is there here that we can bribe?'

'Give me the half crown. Don't you know that campaigns and battles are won by gold, dear? Gold is gunpowder—gold is bayonet, sabre, musket, cannon, charge and retreat in war—gold rules the camp, the council, the grove, and silver in this case will gain us, Master Bailiff, or what do you call yourself, your half crown. 'Corporal, dart quick across the heath to the farm at the break of the moor. Take two men with you; seize the tallest ladder those fellows are working with. Chuck them the half crown for their civility in lending it, and trot with it here on hard service.'

'Now, friend civilian, I'll to my saddle, and you may lie on the grass, keep watch with me till my men return with the scaling ladder which will reach the windows in the roof.—If old Beelzebub himself is in the house, we can't get him out till the ladder comes; and if old Beelzebub was defended by the Pope and the great Turk, see if he escapes Sergeant ——— of the ——— Heavy Dragoons, when the men bring the ladder.'

To be continued.

[From Memoirs of Peter the Great.]

From the most amusing account of the Czar's visit to England, we extract some only of the anecdotes.

'Two ships of war and a yacht, under the orders of Admiral Mitchell, were despatched to Helvoetsluys to bring over the Tzar; who, with his suite, consisting of Menzikoff and some others, whose names are not mentioned, embarked at that port on the 18th of January 1698, and on the 21st reached London. Here no secret was attempted to be made of his rank, but he requested to be treated only as a private gentleman: and it is remarkable enough, that though he paid frequent visits to the King, and attended his court, his name never once appears in the only official paper which then, as indeed now, was and is in existence, the London Gazette. Lord Shrewsbury, at this time, was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; but as the Tzar came not in any public character, he appears to have been placed under the especial charge of the Marquis Carmarthen, who was made Lord President of the Council in the following year. Between this nobleman and Peter a very considerable intimacy took place, which was uninterrupted during the Tzar's abode in England. A large house was hired for him and his suite at the bottom of York Buildings, where, it is stated in a private letter, the Marquis and he used to spend their evenings together frequently in drinking hot pepper and brandy.' The great failing of Peter, indeed, was his love of strong liquors. We find in one of the papers of the day, that he took a particular fancy to the *nectar ambrosia*, 'the new cordial so called, which the author or compounder of it presented him with, and that his Majesty sent for more of it.'

Of the proceedings of the Tzar, during the four months he remained in England, very little is recorded in the few journals or other publications of that day; the former consisting chiefly of the *Gazetteer*, the *Postman*, and the *Postboy*. The *Postman* opens the subject of the Tzar's arrival to his countrymen with the following just and judicious remarks:—'The Tzar of Muscovy, desiring to raise the glory of his nation, and avenge the Christians of all the injuries they have received from the Turks, has abrogated the wild manners of his predecessors; and having concluded from the behaviour of his engineers and officers, who were sent him by the Elector of Brandenburg, that the western nations of Europe understood the art of war better than others, he resolved to take a journey thither, and not wholly to rely upon the relations that his ambassadors might give him; and, at the same time, to send a great number of his nobility into those parts through which he did not intend to travel, that he might have a complete idea of the affairs of Europe, and enrich his subjects with the arts of all other Christian nations; and as navigation is the most useful invention that ever was yet found out, he seems to have chosen it as his own part, in the general inquiry he is about.—His design is certainly very noble, and discovers the greatness of his genius; but the model he has proposed to himself to imitate, is a convincing proof of his extraordinary judgment; for what other prince in the world was a fit pattern for the great Emperor of Muscovy, than William the Third, King of Great Brittain?'

In the *Postboy* it is stated that, on the day after his arrival, the Tzar of Muscovy was at Kensington) to see his Majesty at dinner, as also the court; but he was all the while incognito. And on the Saturday following he was at the playhouse to see the players; and that on Friday night the revels ended at the Temple, the same being concluded by a fine masquerade, at which the Tzar of Muscovy was present; that on the following Sunday he went in a hackney coach to Kensington, and returned at night to his lodgings in Norfolk street, where he was attended by several of the King's servants.

And movements during the rest of the month were a journey to Woolwich and Deptford, to see the docks and yards there; to the theatre, to see the *Siege of Rhodes*, or *Alexander the Great*; to St. James's, to be present at a fine ball; and it is further stated that he was about to remove from Norfolk street, York Buildings) to Benett, where a ship was building for him; and that he was about to go to Chatham, to see a man-of-war launched, which he had seen to frame; and that on the 15th of February, accompanied by the Marquis of Carmarthen, he went to Deptford, and having spent some time on board the 'Royal Transport,' they were most splendidly treated by Admiral Mitchell. Thus ends the 'Postboy' concerning the Tzar. Enough contained in the Postboy.

It is evident that Lambert could not be very acceptable to him, on two accounts: first, because he was a republican; secondly, because he was a deadly enemy to monarchy, and to every thing appertaining to it. He was, therefore, determined to get rid of him, and to this end he resolved to take a journey over to Holland, to confer with the States General, and with the Prince of Orange, concerning the affairs of England. He left London on the 25th of May, and arrived at the Hague on the 28th. He was received with great honour by the States General, and by the Prince of Orange, and was entertained by them with great splendour. He remained at the Hague till the 8th of June, when he returned to London.

[From the London Spectator.]

THE THEATRES.

The pageants in honor of Sir Walter Scott draw crowds to the Theatres; though they are mere scenic displays, wanting the vitality and consistency that belong to the Masque written by Sheridan Knowles, which has been brought out at Covent Garden. The revival of this species of dramatic representation, so well fitted to embody the creations of fancy and feeling, and associated with some of the most delightful poetry in the language, and the circumstance of the author himself appearing in the character of the Bard, gave to the performance a high degree of interest. For a moment we felt as though the spirit of the elder drama had been revived, while we listened to the spontaneous and heartfelt tribute paid to the genius of Scott, delivered with the earnestness of true feeling by the first dramatic poet of the present day. Painting lent its illusion to the scene. The *tableaux vivans* seemed like escutcheons adorning the funeral pall of the great Genius of Romance. Allegory lost for the moment its insipidity. We forgot even our favorite Ellen Tree in the *Genius of Scotland*; and Miss Taylor could not make *Immortality* unwelcome.

The opening scene is a grand and beautiful view of Dryburgh Abbey, the burial place of Scott, with his tomb in the fore-ground. The Bard enters with a garland, which he lays on the tomb; and pronounces an eulogium upon his brother poet, commences very gracefully—

"Thus on the tomb where Scotia's Minstrel sleeps,
A brother's humble garland, wreathed in haste,
With modest zeal I lay. What if the flowers
Be common? Shall the eager hand be blamed
That cull'd the first that lay within its reach,
With love that could not wait? Illustrious Bard!
Accept the offering; and for the cause
O'erlook the intrinsic value of the gift."

He reclines upon a bank, and falls asleep; and the vision commences. *Fancy* entering, summons the Genii of Scotland, England, and Ireland. *Scotia* first appears, and thus proclaims her loss—

"My son, the genius of thy native land
Does homage at thy tomb; from peak, from lake,
From torrent, wood, and glen, she brings regrets
For him who sang them into such renown!
My sons and daughters now of every birth
Give token of bereavement for the bard,
Whose strain proclaim'd their worth to many a land,
Enchanting what it sang. Inspired by it,
My cliffs sublime in forms sublimer rose,—
My lakes enhanced their deep and broad expanse,—
My thundering torrents leap'd with bolder bound,—
With more majestic brow my woods did nod,—
More maddening rose my pibroch's battle cry,—
And brighter, thicker flush'd my fair claymore!
Come, Spirit of the Mountain—come and pour
Beside the Minstrel's tomb thy wild lament."

Britannia and *Hibernia* then enter, and severally pay their tributes of sorrow and praise; and the *Spirit of the Mountain* and the *Genius of Scottish Song* each sing a lament. *Immortality* now rises from the tomb of the bard, and claims him for her son; bids centuries to pass away, and show the honors that await his memory from posterity. The clouds open, and disclose a series of *tableaux vivans*, which appear in continuous succession, after the manner of the dioramic views; the aperture in the clouds through which they are seen forming them into animated vignettes, vivid in color and brilliant in effect. We liked that of the *Lady of the Lake* best—perhaps because it was the first; the scene from *Ivanhoe*, of Rebecca at the stake, was the most effective, and that of Elizabeth knighting Raleigh, from *Kenilworth*, the most gorgeous: but all were beautiful, and we only wished there had been more of them. The clouds disparting, the scene changes, and discovers Dryburgh Abbey almost levelled to the ground; the poet's tomb appears dilapidated and sunken, and in the distance is seen Abbotsford in ruins. The principal characters in the Novels and Poems appear grouped around the scene, as if celebrating a jubilee in honor of the author some centuries hence,—a scenic exemplification of the sentiment, that when the mansion and even the tomb of the Poet shall have decayed, his creations will appear as fresh as at first. Fergus M'Ivor advances from the group, and speaks the concluding lines, which lost much of their beauty from the mouth of Mr. Warde. We think the Bard should have waked from his splendid nap, and delivered them himself. We saw him go to sleep; some matter-of-fact folks might have liked to know that he awakes. Besides, the audience wanted the opportunity of greeting the author, in person, with their applause. We quote a passage—

"Behold what was thy lov'd abode!—How time
Hath dispossess'd its tenants of the roof
Thy brief sojourning hallow'd!—Lo! the bird
The only Minstrel is, it lodges now!
Behold thy tomb of rocky strength—'tis moulder'd!
Behold the pile wherein they laid thee in
Thy mortal shape—'tis levelled to its base—
And generation after generation
Hath crumbled into dust! Yet these are fresh,
Blooming and vigorous, and full of life,
As on the morning of their lusty birth,
Beyond the power of wasting time to touch!
Hail, Bard! that sing'st as loud and sweet to us
As to the children of the age that saw thee,
And did record thee of a goodly presence,—
A form of dignity—a towering front
Radiant with intellectuality,—
The voucher of a high and daring soul,
In action, well as in conception, and
With pride did show thee to the wandering world,
Asserting thee her son."

The Army, as now constituted, comprises 604 commissioned officers, and 5540 non-commissioned officers and privates—making the whole strength of the army 7136 men. The reader will perceive that this number is somewhat larger than usual, which is owing to the addition of six companies of Rangers, comprising 635 men, as directed by an act of Congress, passed at the last session.

The number of recruits enlisted into the service during the year ending 30th Sept. 1832, exclusive of Rangers, was 1602. With the exception of those who were enlisted at the military stations, chiefly Indians, as many as 1000 men of 1602 enlisted in the State of New York, or in all the cities of the country.

[From the National Intelligencer of the United States, whose accuracy is guaranteed by the high character of the gentleman to whom it owes its publication.]

Your reading 30th Sept. had, 1 forty-two pound iron cannon, 132 thirty-two pound do. 11 twenty-four pounders, 60 do. do. carronades, 20,000 muskets, 2000 rifles, 2000 cutlasses, 2000 sets accoutrements for infantry, 2000 do. for riflemen, 1000 rifle carbines, 1224 fusees, 1224 do. bayonets, 224,245 musket balls and buckshot cartridges, 1,228 lbs. bullets, &c. &c.

The whole number of slaves in the United States, according to the latest returns, is 1,368,047; of whom, 168,818 are in the State of New-York. There were distributed to them during the year ending 30th Sept. last, by the United States, 17 pieces of field artillery, 23 field carriages, 21,070 muskets, 2730 artillery and cavalry swords, 3067 sets of accoutrements for small arms, and 1100 for cavalry.—*N. Y. J. Com.*

NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 8, 1832.

President's Proclamation. The Proclamation appears to be well received by the people in all directions. Individual newspapers find fault with it, which was to have been expected, and some pretend to discover in it, the federal doctrines of politics, of twenty years and more ago, while others claim it as the very essence of democracy.—The report is rife that the argumentative portion, by far the greatest, was written by the venerable Madison, if this is the case, it would seem most probable that its doctrines were rather in accordance with those of the National Administration during the last war than opposed to them.

Opposition to the Administration seems to have been buried, and there remains but one common wish among friends and foes, that of giving to the President the hearty support necessary for him to carry into effect his declared determination of upholding the supremacy of the laws. Some presses laugh at the pretence of putting down nullification in one State while it is suffered to exist in another. But it should be borne in mind that the Executive is not yet officially informed that such is the fact. When the mandate of the Supreme Court to Georgia, to release the imprisoned missionaries, shall have been returned to them as not complied with, and when it then appeals to the President for countenance and support to carry into effect its orders, it will be time enough to criticise the actions of Gen. Jackson. The law proceeds with more deliberation than does military power, and we certainly have a right to expect from the decision of the President in regard to South Carolina, that the oppositionists of Georgia, will meet with no better reception.

The meeting in this city on Monday, for the purpose of supporting the President, was more fully attended than any one within our recollection.—The hall was crowded to excess, and but one mind seemed to animate all present, that of forgetting past strife, and joining with all their force in giving the President their hearty, undivided co-operation and support. The speakers were unusually eloquent and seemed inspired to exertion by the importance of the occasion which had convened them, and the audience listened with breathless attention to the remarks which fell from the lips of those who addressed them. It is supposed that nearly four thousand people were present on the occasion.

A meeting of the friends of the President was holden on Saturday in New York, and a committee of twenty were appointed to call a general meeting of all those in favor of the Proclamation.

While we applaud the spirit which is thus manifested, to support the President, we cannot but unequivocally condemn that excess of it, which has led the young men in New York to call for an organization of a battalion armed and equipped to be ready to march against the nullifiers if force is resorted to. It has not yet come to blows, we pray Heaven that that crisis may never come, but if it unfortunately for the country should be necessary to resort to it, we trust that those who are paid for sending bullets through men's bodies, will be found sufficient for the purpose, and save us from the grief of seeing the young men of one portion of the land, opposed in arms to those of another. The young men of New York city and every other city in the Union can do more good by remaining quiet at home, assisting the President, by softening his adversaries, if he should have any, in the cause, and cheering and exciting each other to bear the misery which civil war would occasion.

If the Executive needs their assistance in the fight, he has authority to call on the Militia, and then they can answer the call; this volunteering savors too much of bravado, and we should think the occupation to be some expedition for exterminating pirates, robbers or wolves, rather than contesting with their own brothers, so great is their anxiety to be engaged in this work of destruction. In fine we hope, that the example of our young friends in New York, usually so good, will not be followed by the young men in other portions of the Northern and Eastern States.

The Ladies Magazine for December, closes the fifth volume of this interesting and useful publication. We call this magazine useful, because it is the one strictly devoted to the object of inculcating, with all womanly duties and accomplishments, the tone of sentiment and feeling corresponding with the high dignity of an American lady.

We wish there were more works devoted to the same purpose, we wish that the dissipation of mind, which too generally pervades our society could be checked, that the works which are found in the boudoirs of our ladies, were better adapted to forming a correct taste in literature and moral duty, than are the fascinating, dangerous productions which teem from the press, and which are sure to find advocates in the female portion of the community.

It is the intention of Mrs Hale to render her publication still more useful than it has been. We copy the following exposition of her intentions.

"On subjects connected with the education of children, the manners of society, the influence and development of female character, the superior tact and talent of female writers are generally acknowledged by men. In thus employing the talents of our ladies, our work gains much in gentleness, and it will, we trust, be cherished by all who would have the genius of woman cultivated, because to effect this it must be employed.

"In addition to the usual variety of subjects her labors introduced, we purpose giving, during the coming year, a view of the physiological principles connected with education, as taught by Dr. Combe in his lectures and books."

Among the host of Tokens, Offerings, Annuals, &c. which have been issued from the press for New Year's and Christmas Gifts, we have seen none which appear to us so appropriate for young children, as a little work published by Gill, New York, entitled the Christmas Token. It consists of a number of stories, the subjects selected from the New Testament, with engravings illustrative of the events commemorated.

For the younger children of our Sunday Schools, this work is peculiarly adapted. We know not where it is to be purchased in this city, the copy in our possession was kindly forwarded to us from the publishers.

New York Mirror. The number of last week contained an engraving of School House Tappan, on the Hudson River, the shores of which abound most plentifully in subjects for the painter's pencil. The Editors of the Mirror have taken out a copyright for their publication, at the same time expressing their willingness that brother Editors may select for republication such articles as they choose, paying therefore only an acknowledgement of the source from whence they come. A requisition, which common honesty and courtesy, would dictate.

The Mirror is a very agreeable publication, containing always something new and interesting.—What has become of the First Impressions of one of its Editors? Though Mr. Willis has received much censure and unkind criticism from his native city, there are those who still love to read his poetry and admire the truth and vividness of his sketches.

The Medical Magazine came too late for notice last week. On looking over it, we find many interesting articles. A report from one of the physicians of the eye and ear infirmary, affords abundant proof of the utility and blessing of this Charitable Institution, having for its object the restoration and amendment of one of the most delightful of the senses.

The Essayist, contains the usual number of pages. We think that the extracts from an old English writer, though exceedingly good, should have given place to some effusions of some young American writer. Our copy of this work, was most slovenly printed.

American Quarterly Review, for December, contains a number of excellent articles. Among them is a discussion of the best manner in which Virginia can be freed from the burthen imposed on it, by its slave population. The writer discusses with ability the various propositions, brought forward in the Virginia Legislature last winter to effect this purpose, is of opinion that the American Colonization Society affords the best, and in fact only method. The leading article, a Review of Roscoe's Lives of Eminent British Lawyers, contains some excellent precepts on the difficulty and responsibility of the profession, and answers fully many of the vulgar prejudices against this class of citizens. It shows that an eminent Lawyer's life, is any thing but one of leisure and idleness.

The Stupendous Fraud. What has become of it, how goes on the investigation? We are not political disputants, but we have a common interest in the affairs of the nation, and our western friends may think we refuse U. S. Bank Bills. They are mistaken. The first of January is near at hand, we wish they would send them along.

Are the prime movers of the fraud to be suffered to laugh and chuckle at the success with which they gulled the fists. One of those charged has been railing away at the Bank on the floor of Congress, with much talk, though the newspapers say, that the western lawyer was more than a match. Who is in fault, let us know, Mr. Webb, some more about this matter. We saw an attempt of two columns to refute the charge, but the gun was not loaded with ball, much noise and smoke nothing more, it amounted to "we do not believe."—We do not believe it, there's the difference.

Charitable Association of the Boston Fire Department. At a meeting of the members of this Institution, held last evening, the fee of admission was reduced from one dollar to fifty cents. It is believed that this will put it in the power of all the members of the Department to become members of the Association, by which they will be enabled to receive its charity, when occasion requires. We suggest, therefore, to each individual of the various companies to lose no time in sending in their subscription.

The Caravan. Favored by an invitation from the Proprietor, we visited his collection of animals this week, and were well repaid for the walk. It abounds in tigers, hyenas, &c. not forgetting Dandy Jack and his fellows, thrown in here and there to help make up the show.

Romeo and Juliet will tell you how Elephants talk, and show you how Elephants lie down, walk, eat, &c. The Bactrian Camel is a fine specimen of this useful animal. The Bengal Tiger is a fierce, noble looking fellow, with teeth and claws, that do not seem to lack appetite to sharpen them. We understood the showman to say that on a certain occasion this animal fought three quarters of an hour, and was separated from his opponent only by the intervention of hot bars of iron, which strangely *cooled* his courage.

The Zebra, full grown, is a most beautiful creature.

The Rhinoceros's bump on his nose continues to develope itself. We do not know what propensity it indicates, but when full grown it will have a most warlike appearance. There are Tigers there of all kinds, and some of them perfectly unmanageable, that look as if a delicate piece of human flesh would relish nicely.

The establishment is well aired and perfectly clean. And the only objection that can be made to it is, that the "long nine" cigars which when we visited it, some Gentlemen were regaling themselves with, were not of the most pleasing odor to the olfactories of ourself and others. Seriously this is not in the bond, and should not be allowed.

Charleston. An arrival at New-York brings accounts from the head quarters of Nullification to the 11th Dec. Speaking of the President's Message, the Courier of the 10th remarks:

It is said to have been hailed with much exultation by our City nullifiers—the bitter denunciations of the President, which were rife the day previous, at the [illegible] of all the [illegible] were [illegible] by some of the [illegible] the Convention will be immediately convened to [illegible] ordinance of Nullification repealed.

In another paragraph, the editor remarks with emphasis, "The fate of Nullification is sealed."

Letters from Columbia, of Dec. 7, give sketches of the proceedings of the Legislature, which is busily engaged in maturing the bills for enforcing the Nullifying Ordinance of the Convention. Various amendments have been proposed, increasing, in a two-fold degree, the pains and penalties of the bills.

On the 5th, the Military Committee reported a bill to protect and secure the citadel and magazine of Charleston.

A message was received from the Governor on the 6th. He chief object is to recommend that the Legislature "urge upon the United States Government" a general Convention of the States. This done, he says, they will have performed all that the most conciliating and moderate spirit can wish.

A letter from Columbia, of the 8th, announces the second reading of a bill "to empower the election of members of Congress from that State, and to prescribe the time of holding the next election.

The bill for the security and protection of the State of South Carolina, with the strong amendments noted above, as having been proposed on the 7th, passed the House of Representatives on the 8th, by a vote of 89 to 22, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

An address to the citizens of Charleston, published in the Courier of the 11th, says the people "are in all parts of the State revolting against the high handed and tyrannical measures of the revolutionists; they say they have been deceived, woefully deceived, and will be so no longer. They are joining the Union ranks every where, and will speedily put down our would be quellers."

A letter from Columbia, written on the morning of the 9th, states that "Doctor Cooper was last night acquitted of all the charges brought against him."

From France. By the packet ship Formosa, Capt. Orne, arrived at New-York on Saturday, Havre papers to the 5th, and Paris to the 4th ult. have been received. Private letters from the latter place express the opinion that war will certainly take place with Holland.

By the private correspondence of the Journal du Havre, dated Paris, Nov. 4, we learn that "every thing confirms to-day the refusal on the part of the King of Holland to accede to the last propositions of the Conference. His answer to the summons which had been made to him in consequence of the non-acceptance of these propositions has not been made public; but the summons being purely formal, there is no doubt that the same spirit which, on the 31st Oct. refused the last terms of accommodation which had been offered to him, will also, on the 2d Nov. meet all the consequences of a refusal.

The news from Belgium, of which I send you full particulars, confirms all that I told you a few days ago respecting the intention of Prussia not to remain entirely neutral in this matter. This state of things creates great uncertainty as to the course our cabinet will adopt. It appears now very evident that the simple capture of the citadel of Antwerp will be an unimportant affair; and, on the other hand, the operations on a more extended scale against Holland may produce such inconveniences, that the best informed think that these alone will tend to more negotiations. It appears evident that this result would destroy, infallibly, the present cabinet. The friends of M. Dupin now hold their heads highest than ever.

Besides the question of the Presidency of the Chamber, which divided the opposition between M. Lafitte and M. Dupin, is, to the great satisfaction of the present Cabinet, settled. M. Dupin can no longer pretend to the Presidency, and it is reported that on the last day he was in Paris, in the office of one of the journals particularly devoted to him, that it was better for him to remain a Deputy, in which situation he would be better able to oppose the Cabinet.

The King objected, saying that he could not, consistently, in the position in which he was placed towards France and England, refuse what those two allied powers demanded of him. M. Latour Maubourg has again said that by recognising the right of the Prussians to occupy momentarily the portions of Limbourg, which are to be given up to Holland, would put an end to the difficulties which not only affect Belgium and Holland, but also the other powers. This opinion was not admitted, and the deliberations have been put off till evening. It is said there will be a majority to consent to the evacuation of Limbourg conditionally, to the taking possession of the citadel of Antwerp by the Belgians simultaneously with the signature of a treaty with Holland. It would be better to imitate at once the frankness of King William, by rejecting all the propositions.

Well informed people think that a new question, more difficult, will arise. Agreeably to the treaty of the 15th Nov. that portion of Limbourg which is to remain in our possession, can only become so by the agreement of the Germanic Confederation; and, as the Diet of Frankfort has consented to the reservation made in the ratification by Austria, Prussia, and Russia, he has refused to accede to the evacuation of that territory, till the King of Holland has given an equivalent.

It was reported yesterday that the King of Holland has returned unopened the packet containing the summons made by France and England. This news is premature: a courier bearing the last proposition of the conference passed through this city on Monday, on his way to the Hague, where he arrived at noon. King William has refused to receive the proposition, saying, that more than ever, he persisted in the intention which he has already made known to the powers, and no doubt the same answer will be given to the summons made by France and England.

The Phare of Antwerp says: "Gen. Count Belaborde, Aid-de-Camp of the King of France, set out yesterday for Holland, but returned in the evening, having been refused permission to pass the frontier."

According to intelligence from Alexandria of the 28th September, the Viceroy of Egypt has been negotiating with the Captain Pacha a definitive arrangement. It is stated that every thing is agreed upon, and that the Porte cedes to that Prince Syria and the Island of Cyprus.

Gen. Bernard has been appointed director of the works for fortifying Paris.

Vienna, Oct. 25. The Duchess d'Angouleme departed to-day for Prague with her niece. Charles X. and suite will arrive there tomorrow.

It is generally thought that Austria, Prussia and Russia have taken, on the Belgian question, some new determinations, in consequence of which the French will not be permitted to enter Belgium.

The Journal du Commerce of Antwerp, Nov. 1st, gives the following: The Consuls of France and England have recommended to the captains of the merchantmen of their respective nations to quit Antwerp with their vessels. Yesterday and to-day many of our merchants have been busily engaged in placing their goods in a state of security. It was asserted on 'Change to-day that several French barges, laden with cannon and ammunition, from the arsenal of Bouay, had come up the Scheldt above Niel and Sebelle.

An immense avalanche fell in the month of August from Mount Caucasus, and blocked up the passage which leads from Russia to Georgia. Another road has since been made, to restore communications between the two countries.

According to the latest accounts from Tripoli, the Pacha, who continues shut up in the town, cannot hope to hold out long against the Bedouins, who besiege him, and who have established a vigilant house in the very harbor.

The Venice Gazette gives letters from Odessa, dated 5th ult. stating that on September the 21st, 23d and 24th, the shores of the Black Sea were visited by one of the most violent tempests within the memory of man, in which between forty and fifty merchantmen were totally wrecked. One of these, a brigantine, called the Hunter, had embarked Mussulmans, on pilgrimage for Egypt, all of whom were lost, with, it is said, the sum of 2 millions they were carrying with them.—All the other vessels sunk were either Turkish or Greek vessels. These have been the great losses in the Mediterranean and the Archipelago.

It is with sorrow, in which our readers will [illegible] participate, that we announce the death of [illegible] Davis, Esq. Counsellor at Law, and for a [illegible] years Editor of the Patriot & Chronicle, [illegible] date of the union of that paper with the [illegible] Observer. It is less than a year since he withdrew from the arduous duties of conducting that [illegible] partly on account of the admonitions he had received from repeated attacks of illness, of the necessity of diminishing the weight of his daily labors, and of [illegible] with a view of devoting his attention with less interruption to the duties of his profession, and the service of his clients. Under this arrangement of his labors which relieved him from the necessity of frequent exertion, his friends anticipated for him many years of useful and honorable labor, in the discharge of his professional and political engagements. But on the last three weeks he has suffered severely from an attack of rheumatic fever, which soon assumed a [illegible] aspect and finally, on Monday evening closed his days in the 34th year of his age. Some one more competent than we are, will give a public record of his character. We have known him chiefly as the conductor of a public journal, in which capacity he has been an able, intelligent and faithful laborer, in the work of disseminating useful knowledge and correct principles; temperate and judicious in the support of the cause and the principles which he espoused, courteous and obliging to his brethren of the same profession; and ardent and persevering in his efforts for the promotion of the public welfare. He was for many years an able and efficient member of the legislature, and in various other departments, in which a man of activity, accomplished education, and eminent talents, has it always in his power to render himself useful, his services have been freely rendered, and have been highly appreciated by the public. His premature death, besides severing the tenderest connexities, and piercing the hearts of his numerous family connexions, is deeply lamented by a large circle of friends, who will long cherish his memory with sentiments of respect and affection.—*Daily Advertiser.*

At a special meeting of the Bar of Suffolk, held on the 19th day of December, 1832:

Hon. James T. Austin, in the chair.

On the motion of Theophilus Parsons, Esq. it was

Resolved, That the Suffolk Bar acknowledge its [illegible] death of Mr. John Brazer Davis, an event which claims their notice, and justifies an expression of their sympathy with his family and friends. Removed early from the duties of life, though not in youth, yet before the full strength of manhood had been long enough exerted to give more than the earnest and the promise of what future years should accomplish—is still not panegyric, but justice, to say that the talents and force of character exhibited in his discharge of those duties to which the public voice had repeatedly called him, and in his employments as one of a number, gave assurance of entire success in the profession to which he was devoting his attention. He entered upon a college life in extreme youth, and there became distinguished almost at once; he was then prominent among his fellows for the success of pursuit of the objects which they sought with him, and has since continued so, amidst the harder struggles of active life; and his friends had every reason to believe that coming years would bear him continually forward to higher distinction.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be inserted in the newspapers, as a public testimony of the respect of this association for the character and talents of their deceased brother.

From the Records.

JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr.
Secretary of the Bar of Suffolk.

Commitments to the House of Correction. We have been politely furnished by Mr. Badlam, master of the House of Correction, with the following statement, showing the number of commitments to the House of Correction in Boston, from December 15th, 1831, to December 15th, 1832.

Common Drunkards,	453
Vagabonds,	81
Pilferers,	48
Wanton and Lascivious Persons,	28
Lunatics,	10
Railers and Brawlers,	3
By Municipal Court, mostly for Theft,	24
Total,	653

The males are employed in breaking stone for McAdamizing the street at the House of Correction in Leverett street, and the females are employed in sewing, at the dismantled Fort on Governor's Island. In the month of August there were committed 120, of which 98 were common *drunkards*

We are gratified to learn from the Annual Report of the Prison Discipline Society that it is in contemplation to provide solitary dormitories for the inmates of the House of Correction. Such an important change cannot but be attended with salutary effects. The system of unrestrained intercourse only tends to defeat one great object of the Institution, viz. the reformation of the prisoner. *Four hundred and fifty three common drunkards*, committed within a year, in the city of Boston! Two-thirds of the whole number of commitments for habitual intemperance! This is an appalling fact. It shows that the road to intemperance leads straight forward to ruin. Should not the importance of temperance to individual welfare and social order, be deeply impressed upon the heart of every virtuous and patriotic citizen, by this frightful picture of the wretchedness and degradation of so many human beings?—*Atlas.*

Impeachment in Georgia. The House of Representatives of Georgia on the 3d inst. agreed to an article of Impeachment against Shadrach Bogus, one of the Commissioners of the Gold and Land Lottery, for fraudulently procuring the drawing of valuable prizes in favor of individuals in whose success he had acquired a pecuniary interest. On the same day Bogus was arraigned before the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment. On the motion of the Counsel for the accused, he was allowed to the next day to plead, and was allowed to give bonds for his appearance. On the 4th, the Court again assembled, and the Counsel for the accused presented a Demurrer to the articles of Impeachment. After argument this was decided against him, and he pleaded not guilty. On the application of the Respondent for time to procure his witnesses, the Court adjourned to the 13th inst. when it was understood that the trial should proceed.—*Daily Adv.*

Robert C. Sands, Esq. one of the editors of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, died in New York on Monday of apoplexy.

The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says, that it is rumored that Mr. Calhoun will take his seat as a Senator in Congress from South Carolina, on the first week in January.

A fire broke out at 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning between Chambers and Barclay streets, in the city of New York, in a carpenter's shop. In the course of an hour, it had destroyed several buildings, not of much value, but was still raging, and threatened to destroy some valuable ones.

Buenos Ayres and the United States. The ship Jane arrived at this port on Saturday from Rio de Janeiro. She brings as passengers, Francis Baylies, Esq. Charge d'Affaires of the United States near the Government of Buenos Ayres, and family, and George W. Slacum, Esq. American Consul at that port. It has already been announced that they left Buenos Ayres in consequence of the difference between the two Governments, arising out of the claim set up by the latter to the exclusive right of the seal fishery at the Falkland Islands. We are not able to learn the particulars of the correspondence between Mr. Baylies and the government of Buenos Ayres, but understand that the pretensions of the latter were of such a nature that they could not be submitted to without the sacrifice of important national interests. We suppose that the official correspondence, and documents connected therewith, have before this reached Washington, and, we presume, will be given to the public in due time.—*Bost. American.*

North Carolina. A "great Union Meeting" was held at Newbern, N. C. on Saturday, the 8th inst.—The Hon. Wm. Gaston was one of the most confident and accomplished citizens of the South, was appointed chairman, and J. W. Bryan, Secretary. The meeting was attended by a large assemblage of citizens from this town, the county of Craven, in which it is situated.

...ch and few surrounding counties. The Indian delegation threw at length in explanation of the objects of the meeting, "in an eloquent and intelligible speech to their patriotism." After speeches, which from the great reputation as a public speaker, and the eagerness by expected, has been reserved for publication.

Resolutions were offered by the Hon. John H. Ryan, the representative of Gen. Speight in the present Congress for that district, which were unanimously adopted.

They declare the Constitution of the United States to be the "great charter of our independence and the cement of our liberties," and the Federal Union to be "the best effort yet made by man for the establishment of Republican Government over an extensive territory," and that should this effort fail, "the cause of freedom throughout the world must suffer injury and dishonor, and her advocates be humbled and disheartened."

The ordinance of South Carolina is deplored as inconsistent with a just view of the rights and obligations of the State as a member of the confederacy, and involving neither more nor less than a "nullification of the Federal Constitution and dissolution of the Union."

A further resolution was adopted to deny any inference that by this protest against nullification the meeting intend to approve, directly or indirectly, the Tariff system, "in opposition to which the sentiments of North Carolina have been often and so unequivocally expressed, as to leave no room for doubt or misconstruction."

PUBLIC MEETING IN NEW-YORK. The public meeting held at the Park on Wednesday, in support of the President's Proclamation, was very numerously and respectably attended. The Mayor was in the Chair, and Cornelius W. Lawrence and Saul Alley were appointed Secretaries. A preamble and resolutions, expressing similar sentiments to those passed at Faneuil Hall, were offered and adopted by the vast assembly without a dissenting voice.

Our readers will be gratified to learn that the whole of Sir Walter Scott's debts have been paid. The creditors met in Edinburgh on the 29th October, when the remaining sum of £53,000 was settled, in the following manner: £30,000 life insurance, £11,000 cash in hand for works recently sold, and £30,000 paid on the part of the family.

LOTTERY FRAUD IN GEORGIA. The Augusta Courier has the following notice of the facts of the case, so far as they have been developed.

"Bogan, the Commissioner of the Lottery charged with fraud in the drawing, has been arrested and arraigned before the Senate. The House of Representatives have appointed a committee to prepare charges of impeachment and conduct the trial before that body. The committee of examination have some important circumstantial testimony; from this it appears that Bogan has acknowledged himself interested in some of the drawings said to be fraudulent; that it was said, before the lottery commenced drawing, that those persons would draw rich prizes—that they did draw rich prizes, all in one day, just before the wheel was to be given up to the new Commissioners—that all the names thrown into the wheel from Gwinnett county (except a few afterwards received) were written out by Mr. Wellborn, the Governor's Secretary, and that those drawn and alleged to be fraudulently drawn, are not in his hand writing, but are in the hand writing of Bogan, all except one, which is doubtful—and that all the other tickets drawn in that county are in the hand writing of Mr. Wellborn. The case excites considerably more interest than we expected. The Senate ordered him to give bail, himself in $5000, and two sureties in $1500 each.

"The committee have reported a set of resolutions to the House of Representatives, and unanimously agreed to, charging Shadrach Bogan, one of the Commissioners, with having perpetrated one of the most stupendous frauds ever practised upon any community. It was proven before the committee by the clerks who made the tickets for Gwinnett county, that the tickets that have drawn so many valuable prizes are not of their writing—and it was also proved that they are in the hand writing of Bogan. What is most singular of all is, that Bogan owns or is interested in the fortunate numbers. He has drawn the town of New Echota, Ridge's fine house and plantation, for which $15,000 are offered, two of the most valuable ferries in the nation, some of the best stands for business, some valuable gold mines, and no doubt can possibly exist but that all the most valuable gold lots would have been drawn to some of his chances.—The committee that investigated the matter continue their investigations. The Speaker appointed Dennis L. Ryan, Thomas Glascock, Hardiman of Oglethorpe, Burney of Jasper, and Strozhum of Johnsham, to conduct the impeachment against the Senate."

MARRIAGES.

In this city, David N. Badger to Mary Ann Lewis—John W. Price of Salem, to Mrs. Ann Burns—Elisha B. Rowe to Sophia T. Reters—Bowen Harrington to Elizabeth Ward—Capt. James Simpson of Belfast, to Mary K. Smith—Nathaniel Kingsbury to Mary Shaw—Capt. Henry Martyn to Mary Ann Treadwell—Isaac Hall to Elizabeth Margaret Cushing—George Ayer to Catharine Powers—Robert Kimball of Salem, to Eliza Ann Gould.

In Chelsea, James Dunlap to Mary L. Fuller.

In Salem, Charles Benjamin Holmes to Mary Ann Nesmith—Nehemiah Andrews to Mary Ann Cross.

In Gloucester, William G. Thurston to Rachel R. Smith.

In Hingham, Daniel Morse to Lois Ford of Marshfield.

In Scituate, John Hayward of Quincy, to Laura Litchfield.

In Taunton, Pelham Bryant to Eliza Colby.

In Southampton, Joseph Frary to Sophia Clapp.

In South Hadley, Wm. Gaylord, Jr. to Julia Goyard.

In Woodstock, Vt Joshua Snow, merchant of Millbury, Ma. to Frances D. Perkins.

In Vienna, Me. Benjamin Judkins, a revolutionary veteran, aged 85, to Mrs. Mehitabel Prescott, aged 76, both formerly of Deerfield, N. H.

DEATHS.

In this city, John Fraser Davis, Esq. Counsellor at law, aged 34—Gardiner Greene, Esq. President of the U. S. Branch Bank, aged 79.

In Charlestown, John Allen, 34, formerly of Newburyport.

In Brookline, Martha H. daughter of Henry Sewall, Esq.

In Dorchester, Mrs. Hannah Mellish, 70.

In Lynn, Hannah Hudson, 98—Stephen Smith, 83.

In Salem, Mrs. Hannah Lyeon, 47—Capt. David Nelson, 84.

In Danvers, Thomas Flood, 19—Miss Martha Crosby, 24.

In Cohasset, Jerome Cushing, 80.

In Duxbury, John Taylor, 72, a revolutionary pensioner.

In Wells, Me. widow Elizabeth Wells, 77, of a fever.

In Wenham, Amos C. Tappan, editor of the Intelligencer, 35, formerly of Newburyport.

In Exeter, N. H. Edmund Daniels, late of Boston, aged 85.

In Baltimore, Lucy Allen, a colored woman, a native of Maryland, 106.

NOTICE.

SAMUEL A. EATON, WATCH MAKER, (formerly opposite the "Old South,") respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has recommenced business at his residence, and can be found at No. 69, Washington, corner of Court street, opposite the Post Office, where every attention will be paid to Chronometers, Watches and Clocks and Watch Materials. Every description of Watches, Clocks and Watch Materials, of every description, may be had from the most splendid assortment of Watches, Clocks and Timepieces, from the first houses in Europe, of every description of escapement, imported by Mr. ALFRED WELLES. tf nov 3

FREMONT THEATRE.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
Mr. ANDREWS.

Mrs Barrymore's
Ninth Appearance in this Theatre.

ON MONDAY EVENING DEC 24th 1832.
Will be presented, the favorite Comedy, in 3 acts, of the
SCHOOL OF REFORM.

Tyke, Mr. Andrews.
Mr. Ferment, Mr. Barrett.
Lord Avondale, Mr. Woodhull.
Frederick, Mr. Smith.
Mrs. Ferment, Mrs. G. Barrett

After which a new National Song, by Mr. Andrews. (written expressly for him by a gentleman of Boston.)
Comic Song, "The Tea Tax," by Mr. Andrews.

After which a Pantomimical Display, composed by Mr. Barrymore, called the
SOLDIER'S WIFE AND WIDOW
The Wife and Widow, Mrs. Barrymore.
(For particulars, see small bills.)

To conclude with, 1st time in Boston, a Domestic Melo Drame, of intense interest, in the style of "Luke the Laborer," called
THE TWO DROVERS,
Harry Wakefield, (a Yorkshire Drover) Mr. Andrews.
With the Song of "The Poachers."
Gig McCombich, (a Highland Drover) Mr. Smith.

☞ The Manager has the pleasure to announce that Mr. COOPER having partially recovered from his late indisposition, will make his first appearance on Tuesday in his favorite character of DAMON.

☞ PRICES. First and 2d tier of Boxes $1—3d tier of Boxes 75 cents—Pit 50 cents, and Gallery 25 cents.
Doors open at half past 5 o'clock—performance to commence at 6 o'clock.

Mr. Andrews's Benefit.

MR. ANDREWS respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that his Benefit will take place on MONDAY EVENING next, Dec. 24th, for which occasion a combination of Novelty, Eccentricity, and a sterling Comedy, has been prepared, calculated to blend instruction with amusement. To commence with the favorite Comedy of "THE SCHOOL OF REFORM"—Tyke, Mr. Andrews. In the course of the evening, a variety of Comic Songs and Glees, and a new Song written for Mr. A. by a gentleman of Boston, called "New-England." To conclude with a new domestic Legendary Drama, of intense interest, in the style of "Luke the Laborer," &c. called "THE TWO DROVERS"—the part of Harry Wakefield (or Yorkshire Drover) by Mr. Andrews; Robin Oig McCombich (a Highland Drover) by Mr. Smith.

Mr. A. grateful for past favors, trusts that he will experience the support of his Boston friends on the present occasion. Places may be secured at the Box office. dec 22

Grand National Menagerie.

A LARGE and splendid Exhibition of WILD BEASTS, in Union street, a few doors north of the First Baptist Meeting House, is now open, and will be continued open every day, Sundays excepted, till further notice.

Among this collection will be found the celebrated
UNICORN or RHINOCEROS.
ELEPHANT ROMEO, imported by P. Dodge, Esq. in December last. This is now decidedly the largest Elephant in America.
ELEPHANT JULIET, or Miniature Elephant; the smallest of the species ever exhibited in this city.
A full grown male *ZEBRA*. The long acknowledged elegance of these animals is most strikingly exhibited in the present one.
Royal *TIGER* of Asia.
A pair of striped *HYENAR*—several *LEOPARDS*.
Two humped or pleasure *CAMELS*—the *JAGUAR*.
Brown *TIGERS*, male and female.
A large Bengal *TIGRESS*.
Unique male or crying *HYENA*.
PANTHERS; KANGAROO; Moco; COYAMONDIS, &c. &c. besides a whole wilderness of the Simia Tribe.
The *SHETLAND PONY* will appear in the Ring, mounted by Capt. *DICK*, in full costume
Hours of admission from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. and from 6 till 9, evening. Admittance 25 cents. dec 1

A CARD

Evening Dancing School for Young Gentlemen, at Concert Hall.

MR. WILLIAMS, Teacher of Dancing, would respectfully inform the Young Gentlemen of Boston and its vicinity, that his second quarter for instruction in the accomplishment of Dancing, will commence on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 27th, at 7 o'clock, at Concert Hall. Hours of instruction from 7 till 10 o'clock.—Terms, $3 at entrance and $7 at the close of the term.

Gentlemen joining this class will be instructed in Spanish Dances and Waltzes, and will have the privilege of bringing a Lady to the last half quarter, free of expense.

AFTERNOON DANCING SCHOOL, for Ladies and Masters at Washington Hall, next to the Marlboro' Hotel.

Mr. WILLIAMS would likewise inform his former patrons and others, that his Afternoon School, for the instruction of Young Ladies and Masters in Dancing, will commence on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 26th at Washington Hall, at 2 1-2 o'clock. Days of instruction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, from 2 1-2 until 5 o'clock. For further particulars please apply at either of the above places.

Residence at Mrs. Alexander's, No. 96, Washington street.

N. B. Washington Hall to be let, to private Parties, for Assemblies, Balls, &c. 3tis dec 8

Ostrich Plumes

THIS day received from Paris, 2 cases elegant Black, White, Scarlet, Pink, Blue, Lilac, Yellow, and Fancy OSTRICH PLUMES. Also, one dozen Ostrich CLUSTERS, a new and fashionable article.
POLLARD & BARRY, 50, Washington street.
dec 8 1s3t

Partridge's Original Leather Preservative,
OR,
OIL BLACKING,

A PATENT COMPOSITION, for Cleansing, Nourishing, Preserving and Renewing the Color of *LEATHER*, rendering it soft, pliable and elastic, and, when completely *dried impenetrable by the wet.*

This Composition is not only the best but the most convenient and cheap article ever known, for cleansing and preserving Chaise and Carriage Tops, Thorough Braces and Harness. It preserves and nourishes the Leather, renders it soft and elastic, restores the color and strength, and prevents it from drying and cracking.

For Boots and Shoes it is invaluable. It closes the pores of the Leather, and renders them impenetrable by the wet, and keeps them soft and comfortable to the feet.

For Factory Bands it is peculiarly beneficial, giving them an adhesiveness and elasticity that no other substance will give.

It is also applicable to Engine Hose, Fergo Bellows, Travelling Trunks, and to all Leather exposed to the action of heat, cold or wet; and entirely supersedes the use of oil.

☞ Neatly put up in tin canisters, with printed directions for its use, and packed in boxes of one doz. each.

Sold by *JOHN PUNCHARD*, No. 22, Cornhill, Boston.
dec 15

KIMBALL'S, 42, Washington St.

MANUFACTORY for all kinds of Silk, Bobbin, Velvet, Hair and Satin STOCKS, of every color, size and style, with bows and plain. SUSPENDERS of Silk, Cotton, Worsted, India Rubber, Linen, Net and Webbing, with double and single fronts, springs, rolers, &c. Russia and Common Riding Belts—Patent Stock Frames, etc. etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ Country Merchants will find these very superior articles for their trade. aug 11

Merino Shirts and Drawers.

FINE Merino, Worsted, Cotton and Linen Under Shirts and Drawers, for sale at KIMBALL'S, 42 Washington-street. Oct 19

WARREN THEATRE.

CORNER OF PORTLAND AND TRAVERSE STREETS.

☞ The Manager has great pleasure in announcing the Engagement (for Four Nights more) of
MR. RICE,
The original Jim Crow.

☞ First Night of Mr. RICE as MAWWORM, in the character of his *Masterpiece.*

ON MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 24th, 1832.
Will be presented, a new Petit Comedy, called
NOTA BENE,
OR, COME TO DINNER.

Capt. Courtem, Mr. Kent.

After which, Mr. Rice, will appear, and sing his celebrated Extravaganza of JIM CROW.

In the course of the evening, the 5th act of
THE HYPOCRITE.

Mawworm, Mr. Rice.
Lady Lambert, Mrs. Pelby.
Charlotte, Miss Pelby.

To conclude with the laughable Farce, called the
Spectre Bridegroom,
OR, A GHOST IN SPITE OF HIMSELF.

Mr. Nicodemus, Mr. Wallace.
Lavinia, Mrs. Wallace.

In preparation,
ALMANZA, THE PROSCRIBED

☞ Box Tickets, 50 cents; Pit Tickets 25 cents.
Doors open at 6. Performance to commence at half past 6 o'clock.

New-England Magazine.

THIS day Published by J. T. & E. BUCKINGHAM, No. XVIII. of the New England Magazine, for December.

CONTENTS.

Original Papers.—Art. I. Memoirs of the Public Life and Services of Mr. Justice Story. II. Sonnet. III. Our Village Pastor. IV. Coplas de Don Jorge Manrique. V. The Mad-House. VI. A Sketch of Indian Character. VII. Life and Times of Deacon Christopher Barrenpate. VIII. To a Village Warrior. IX. Dramatic Reminiscences; No. 6. X. Dirge XI. The Course of Time; an Allegory. XII. On the Phraseology of the American Thanksgiving; a dream in the day time. XIV. Selections from the Papers of an Idler; No. 5.

Monthly Record—XV. Politics and Statistics.
XVI. Literary Notices. XVII. Obituary Notices.

☞ Subscriptions received by all the Booksellers and by the Publishers in Congress street. dec 1

Webster on Pestilence.

CAREY & LEA have for sale, A Brief History of Epidemic and Pestilential Diseases, with the Principal Phenomena of the Physical World which precede and accompany them, and Observations deduced from the facts stated. In 2 vols. 8 vo. By Noah Webster.

New Novel

THIS day is published by CAREY & LEA Elizabeth Bennet, or Pride and Prejudice, a novel by the author of Sense and Sensibility, &c. 2 vols. aug 25

LION TAVERN—Re-opened.

WASHINGTON-STREET.

AMOS ALLEN, Jr. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the well-known stand, long known as the LION TAVERN, on Washington-street. No expense has been spared in fitting it up in a convenient and elegant manner. The BAR CELLAR and LARDER are stocked in a style to satisfy the most fastidious.

The Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest LIQUORS, WINES, &c. His attendants will be intelligent, prompt and respectful; and his Larder will be stocked with WILD GAME, and all the delicacies of each succeeding season.

☞ He can accommodate at the shortest notice, Societies, Clubs, Engine Companies, and Parties, with Dinners or Suppers, of the choicest delicacies to be found in our Market.

☞ MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE, are particularly reminded of their long tried and approved residence. A separate parlor will be provided for their accommodation, and every exertion made to make them perfectly "at home" while *from home* on public business.

A few regular and transient Boarders can be accommodated in a style to meet their entire satisfaction.

Connected with the house, is a large and extensive LIVERY ESTABLISHMENT, where swift Horses, good Carriages, and careful Drivers, will be constantly on hand. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Dec 31 AMOS ALLEN, Jr.

Edinburgh Review....No. 110.

THIS day published by LILLY & WAIT, near of Boylston Market, Edinburgh Review, No. 110.

CONTENTS.

Art. I. 1. The Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth—Anglo-Saxon Period. 2. The History of England—Anglo-Saxon Period.

II. 1. Corn-Law Rhymes. 2. Love; a Poem. 3. The Village Patriarch; a Poem.

III. Italian Republics; or, the Origin, Progress, and Fall of Italian Freedom.

IV. Journal of an Expedition to Explore the Course and Termination of the Niger; with a Narrative of a Voyage down that River to its Termination.

V. Remark on the Commerce and Manufactures of Great Britain.

VI. Spain in 1830. By Henry D. Inglis, Esq.

VII. An Account of the Life, Lectures, and Writings of William Cullen, M. D. Professor of the Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh.

VIII. 1. Domestic Manners of the Americans. 2. Six Months in America.—By Godfrey T. Vigne, Esq. 3. Remarks on the Statistics and Political Institutions of the United States, with some Observations on the Ecclesiastical System of America; her Sources of Revenue, &c.—By Wm Gore Ousely, Esq. Attache to his Majesty's Legation at Washington. 4. Esquisse Morale et Politique des Etats Unis de l'Amerique du Nord.

IX. Observations on the Duties of Insurance.

X. 1. La Divina Commedia di Dante Alighieri, con Comento Analitico di Gabriele Rossetti. 2. Sullo Spirito Antipapale dei Classici Antichi d'Italia.

XI. Souvenirs sur Mirabeau et sur les deux Premieres Assemblees Legislatives.

List of Publications, Index. Sept 29

White's Natural History of Selborne.

JUST published by CAREY & LEA, the Natural History of Selborne, by the late Rev. Gilbert White, A. M. Fellow of the Oriel College, Oxford, with additions, by Sir William Jardine, Bart. F. R. S. E. L. F. S. M. W. S., author of "Illustrations of Ornithology."

"White's History of Selborne" the most fascinating piece of rural writing and sound English philosophy that has ever issued from the press.—*Athenæum.*

C. & L. have lately published, the Book of the Seasons, or the Calendar of Nature.

"The Book of the Seasons is a delightful book, and recommended to all lovers of nature."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

The Journal of a Naturalist.

"The Journal of a Naturalist, being the second number of Carey & Lea's beautiful edition of the Cabinet Library, is the best treatise on subjects connected with this train of thought, that we have for a long time perused, and we are not at all surprised that it should have received so high and flattering encomiums from the English press generally."—*Boston Traveller.*

Salmonia; or, Days of Fly Fishing, by Sir Humphrey Davy.

"One of the most delightful labors of leisure ever spun; not a few of the most beautiful phenomena of nature are here lucidly explained."—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

New Books.

FOR sale by E. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Nos. 18 and 20 Cornhill.

The Life of Frederic the Great, by Lord Dover, in 2 vols. being Nos. 41 and 42 of Harper's Family Library.

The Boys and Girls Library of Lives of the Apostles and Early Martyrs of the Church, by the author of Trial and Skill.

Cholera, as it recently appeared in the towns of Newcastle and Gateshead, including some Illustrations of its Physiology and Pathology, with a view to the establishment of sound principles of Practice; by T. M. Greenhow of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, &c. &c.

Quarterly Bulletin on the Statistics, &c. of the United States.

The Battle-ground, or the Sacrifices, by the author of the Spy, Pilot, &c. 2 vols. 18 mo 150.

Also, a great variety of BOOKS.
Oct 6

Kimball's Stocks

500 DOZ. Silk, Satin and Plaid Stocks, 200 dozen Imp. Silk and Satin Bows—100 dozen Silk Suspenders, plain, satin and bombazine—50 dozen Silk Velvet Cushion Stocks, 1000 dozen patent stock Frames—200 dozen Silk and Cotton rolled and spring Suspenders—Cotton and colored Hose and Cotton Gloves—Hosiery and Gloves—Russia Riding Belts—Leather Pocket Pocket-books—Steambin, marine, flannel and worsted Under Shirts and Drawers—&c. sale at KIMBALL'S Stock and Suspender Manufactory, 42, Washington-street, wholesale and retail. nov 24

Edinburgh Encyclopedia.

IMPROVED. Just published and received by E. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Nos. 18 and 20 Cornhill, late Market street, volume 10, part 2, of the American Edition of the new Edinburgh Encyclopedia, conducted by David Brewster, LL. D. Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Assisted by upwards of one hundred Gentlemen in Europe, most eminent in Science and in Literature, and now improved, for the greater satisfaction and better information of the people of the United States, in the Civil, Religious and Natural History of their Country; in American Biography, and in the great discoveries in Mechanics and the Arts. nov 17

Broussais's Pathology.

JUST published by CAREY & LEA, Principles of Physiological Medicine, in the Propositions embracing Physiology, Pathology, and Therapeutics, with commentaries on those relating to Pathology, by F. J. V. Broussais, M. D. translated from the French, by Isaac Hays, M. D. and R. E. Griffith, M. D. 1 vol. 8vo. June 23

A Queer Book.

IN press, and will speedily be published by CAREY & LEA,
A Queer Book, by the Ettrick Shepard, 1 vol; Illustrations, or the Masque, by the English Opium Eater; England and France, or a cure of the Ministerial Gallomania. June 23

Cooper's New Novel.

JUST published by CAREY & LEA, The Pilot—a Tale of the Sea; or the Benedictine. By the author of the Spy, Pilot, Red Rover, &c. &c.

"We cannot but remark on the versatility of Mr. Cooper's genius, which imparts equal life to the wild Indian, the weather beaten sailor, the picturesque pirate, the romantic and mysterious Tyranny of Venice, and the bold feudal spirit of the middle ages." In this very work, Heinrich he Bergomaster, is a perfect Flemish picture.—*Literary Gazette.* oct 27

SUSPENDERS!

LINEN SUSPENDERS with springs, and made without seams or leather. —ALSO—
Silk Suspenders, a very durable article, the webbing composed of pure italian sewing silk. —Also—
India Rubber Suspenders of French manufacture, a very celebrated and elastic article. —Likewise—
Worsted and Cotton Net and Web Suspenders, with and without springs; double and single fronts, &c.; together with an assortment of low price, for sale at KIMBALL'S Manufactory, 12 Washington street, a few doors above Dock Square. april 14

A WORD

FOR the Church: consisting of the "Churchman and the High Churchman Vindicated," two Episcopal charges by the Rt. Rev. John Henry Hobart, D.D. with an appendix of authorities and a preliminary notice, by George W. Doane, Rector of Trinity Church, Boston.

Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Nos. 18 & 20 Cornhill. aug 25

The Shrine.

THIS day published by COTTONS & BARNARD,—The Shrine, No. 2, Vol. I. Conducted by a number of undergraduates in Amherst College. Contents:—Eloquence—The Dying Milanese—English Bards; Wm. Wordsworth—To Laura—The Writings of Junius—The Pursuit of Truth—The Resuscitation—The Oath—The Character of David—Night—Solitude—Misapplication of Talent—Conversation on Painting, Sculpture and Poetry—Sonnet; to a Lady—Literary Notices—Editors' Remarks—To Correspondents.

Subscriptions received at COTTONS & BARNARD'S, No. 131 Washington street. June 30

The Cholera Gazette,

PUBLISHED by CAREY & LEA, the Cholera Gazette, No. 11, containing a Letter on Cholera Asphyxia, by J. Bond Reed, M. D.; Cholera at Troy, N. Y.; Reasons why the Medical staff of India did not consider the Spasmodic Cholera contagious; Christian on the Cholera; Progress of the Cholera sept 29

Silk, Velvet Stocks

WITH Satin bows, a rich and warm article for Winter. —ALSO—
FLAT BOWS, New Style—Bombasine, Satin and Silk Stocks, and a good imitation of a cravat, are just finished. —ALSO—
AMERICAN WOOLEN HALF HOSE—Fine white and mist yarn half hose of American manufacture—beautiful Merino Under Shirts and Drawers, for sale at KIMBALL'S, 12 Washington street. nov 3

The New England Coffee House,

BUILT by John D. Williams, Esq. in Clinton-street, is now open for the reception of company by FREDERICK BOYDEN.

N. B. There is a good stable attached to the establishment. july 28

Academy of Drawing & Painting

MR. CARDELLA respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this metropolis, that he has taken a house in the upper part of Harvard Place, opposite the Old South, where he intends to devote his time to PAINTING PORTRAITS, at very moderate prices, and in a style that shall not fail to please.

He also intends to give lessons in DRAWING & PAINTING, in the Italian style, to a class of young ladies or gentlemen, or to any one who may please to favor him with a call. Terms moderate.

Amateurs and others who may have a desire to see his Historical and other Paintings, which were recently exhibited in this city for a short period, may do so by calling at any time between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon—free of expense. Those who may wish to have their portraits taken may call at any hour.

N. B. Mr D. possesses the art to repair any good Ancient Picture—and will be happy to attend to this line of his business, whenever any gentleman may please to favor him with a call. oct 20

John H. Copp,

NO. 10, STATE STREET,
(North side City Hall,)

HAS constantly on hand and for sale, a choice assortment of superfine
French,
English and
American Broadcloth.
Also, best double mill'd West of England Cassimeres such as

Black,	Drab,
Blue,	Brown,
Steel mix'd,	Olive,
Oxford do.	Pearl,
Sage,	Lavender,
Adelaide,	Leopold cords, and
Royal Reform Stripes;	

With a general assortment of Fancy Goods, which will be sold at low and satisfactory prices.

Garments made in the most fashionable style, at short notice, and warranted to suit or no sale.

French and English cloths, of the highest cost, and superior finish, may be found at all times.
oct 22 tf

Encyclopedia Americana,

VOL. 10.

THIS day is published by CAREY & LEA, Encyclopedia Americana, Vol. 10, a popular Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, Literature, History, Politics and Biography, brought down to the present time, including a copious collection of original articles in American Biography, on the Basis of the seventh edition of the German Conversation Lexicon, edited by Francis Lieber, assisted by E. Wigglesworth and T. G. Bradford. July 14

Balsamic Vinegar of Florence,

PREPARED by Dizey & Piver, Paris. Of all the acids made use of for the toilet this Florence preparation is the only one that has as yet been distinguished for its good qualities above others for the same use. From its remarkable properties, it is at Florence considered indispensable in dress and for the preservation of health and neatness. It is a gentle Cayenne operation and very refreshing, exceedingly useful in removing the heat of the skin, pimples, and curing or preventing the attacks of all disorders of the head. A few drops in half a glass of water are sufficient to form a beautiful liquid, which is used with great success in washing the head half following the inserting process by the comb, as the Balsamic fluid is extremely pleasant in the toilet, nursery and bath.

It is a perfect specific against the Cholera, and all contagious diseases, and should be used in all cases of fatigue, nervousness, and agitation of the spirits. A fresh supply of the Balsamic Vinegar of Florence just received from France, via New-York, and for sale only by, and for sale by E. V. ASHTON, 130 Washington-street. Gin aug 4

SECOND EDITION.

THE COMMENTATOR.

SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1832.

The Southern Mail arrived last night at 12 o'clock. No steam-boat mail was received.

U. S. Bank shares on Thursday sold at 109 to 109 1-2, on time.

Accounts from Charleston to the 15th have been received at New-York by echo. Star. No land mail south of Baltimore has been received.

John C. Calhoun has been elected a Senator in the place of the Hon. R. Y. Hayne, and Robert Barnwell Smith Attorney General of South Carolina.

Charles Colcesworth Pinckney has been elected Lieut. Governor of South Carolina.

UNION CONVENTION. Resolutions to the following effect were submitted to the Convention and referred to the General Committee, with only one dissenting voice:

"That the Union party acknowledge no allegiance to any government except that of the United States.

"That in referring this resolution to the general committee, they be instructed to inquire whether it is not expedient to give a military organization to the Union party throughout the State!

"Whether it will not be necessary to call in the assistance of the general government for the purpose of maintaining the laws of the United States, against the arbitrary violence which is threatened by the Ordinance of the late Convention."

The Mercury endeavors to ridicule these resolutions as the offspring of fear.

In the House of Representatives, Dec. 12, a Committee to whom Gov. Hamilton's Message, No. 2, was referred, reported in favor of a General Convention of the United States, for revising and amending the Federal Constitution—to determine questions of disputed power, &c. and directing the resolution upon this subject to be forwarded to the Governors of the several States.

A memorial upon this subject, to be addressed by the Legislature to Congress, was likewise reported by another Committee on the same day.

On the same day a bill prohibiting the teaching of slaves to read, was called up, read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The Senate has not yet acted upon the bill for carrying into effect the decree of Nullification, and there is some prospect that the subject will be postponed by that body until the next session. If so, the *Nullification first* will die in its birth. The Charleston Gazette says the monster is certainly frightened at its own raw head. A great reaction is taking place in the country.

The Revenue Cutter Crawford, arrived at Charleston on the 13th from Savannah, with one company of United States soldiers for the garrison at Fort Moultrie.

We regret to be obliged to condense General Hayne's address. The following are extracts from it.

"In the great struggle in which we are engaged, I pledge myself at all times to assert and uphold the sovereign authority of the State, and will, with alacrity and cheerfulness, enforce its sovereign will. I acknowledge no allegiance paramount to that which we all owe to the State; and I here most solemnly declare that I shall hold myself under the highest obligations to carry into full and complete effect the ordinance of the Convention of the State, and every act of legislation, and every judgment of our courts, founded upon the same."

After an exposition of the Governor's views of the Tariff, he says:

"But if an unhallowed ... effort should be made to cement the Union with her blood, she will regard the compact as at once destroyed. ... She has warned the general government of the inevitable consequence of an appeal to arms. The innocent blood that may be shed in the conflict, will in the last great day of accounts, rest on the heads of those who attempted to exercise an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. Her sacred soil shall never be stained with the footsteps of an invading foe, and if in resisting such an enemy the blood of her children should be demanded, no son of hers, whether native or adopted, will be found raising his parricidal arm against our Common Mother—no son of hers will hesitate to fly to the rescue and lay down his life in her defence." (Great applause.)

The Governor prescribes the following as the epitaph of those who fall in defence of Carolina.

"*Here lies the man who sacrificed his life in a magnanimous effort to renovate and redeem the Constitution and to restore the Liberties of his Country.*"

In conclusion, with an appeal to Heaven, he says.

"*If*, in the purpose of an inscrutable God, it shall be so ordered that we are to be assailed from abroad, and deserted at home, let us resolve that we will give no cause of exultation to our enemies. We will, through weal and through woe, through evil report as well as through good report, go for Carolina." (Immense applause.)

DEATHS

Reported at the Health Office, in Boston, for the week ending December 22, at 12 o'clock M.

Dec. 14	Eliza Whitehead	2 weeks.
" "	Charlotte Glover	27 years.
" 15	Mary J. Smith	6 months.
" "	Mary J. Willey	3 years.
" "	Rebecca Pond	16 months.
" "	Margaret Pickett,	21 years.
" "	Robert Roberts	73 "
" "	Maria Ann Lina	6 "
" "	Mary Shelley	30 "
" 16	James Hourigan	8 months.
" "	Lucretia Phillips	44 years.
" "	Isabella Johnson	72 "
" "	William Rush Brewer	2 months.
" 17	Sally Bennett	62 years.
" "	William Aikin	44 "
" "	Adeline Washburn	2 "
" "	Sally Marsters	11 months.
" "	John Jordan	28 "
" "	William P. Pigot	4 years.
" "	John Brazer Davis	34 "
" 19	Loten Ide	21 "
" "	James Cook	68 "
" "	Gardiner Greene	79 "
" "	Eliza R. C. Lord	16 "
" 20	Susan Towland	42 "
" "	Thomas Kelley	26 "
" "	Georgiana Ireson	11 months.
" 21	Adeline Rollock	26 years.

Diseases—Consumption, 3—decline, 1—dropsy, 2—dropsy on the brain, 1—decay of nature, 1—erysipelas, 1—fever, 1—hooping cough, 1—inflammation of the lungs, 2—lung fever, 3—marasmus, 1—mortification, 1—old age, 1—paralysis, 1—rheumatic fever, 1—scarlet fever, 2—throat distemper, 1—teething, 1—typhus fever, 1—unknown, 2.

Males, 17.—Females, 17. Still Born, 2.

SAMUEL H. HEWES,
Superintendent of Burial Grounds.

The True Eau de Cologne.

E. V. ASHTON, No. 130, Washington street, Boston, informs the public that he has just received 200 dozen Eau de Cologne, from Jean Maria Farina's Jeune Jaitteur a Cologne, whose distillation has been generally preferred to that of any other establishment.

E. V. A. particularly impresses on the public the necessity of purchasing the genuine Cologne, as there has lately been introduced into the market large quantities of cheap trash, pretending to be genuine. This cheap article is a mixture of Cassia Cologne from the coarse and inferior kinds of Cologne made in the country. The genuine article is made in the city of Cologne, from the finest and purest spirits, and is sold at a high price, and is only to be had of the above agent. Those who wish to purchase the genuine article, will please to call at 130 Washington-street, where they will find a large assortment of Cologne, in every variety of bottle, from the smallest size to the largest, and at prices to suit purchasers. Those who wish to purchase by the quantity, will find it to their advantage to call, when they can be supplied with the genuine article, at the same rate as Cologne sells at in the city of Cologne. Gentlemen who prefer the genuine Cologne in preference to the cheap spirit which composes it, is diluted with mucilage, and sold by the venders of the banks of the Rhine tf nov 3

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF BOSTON.

SATURDAY, Dec. 22.

ARRIVED.

Echo Ariadne, Davis, Philad; Helen Mar, Seymour, do; Mary Ann, Mitchell, N York; Eliza Ann, Eaton, do; John Bowden, Gloucester; Osprey, Wisconset; Wm. Tell, Dover.

Sloop Jackson, Lovett, Salem.

Tuscarora, ship, Pinto, fm Turks Island; brigs Boston, Newcastle Eng; Gem, Philadelphia.

CLEARED.

Ships Hellespont, Henry, Pacific Ocean and Sandwich Islands; New England, Rogers, Senator; Fleetwood, Bluthier, Smyrna; La Grange, Winchell, N Orleans; Science, Coffin, Charleston.

Brigs Oriental, Hallet, Rio Grande and a market; Jasper, Eells, Malta; Victory, Trott, Porto Rico; Mary and Susan, Cousens, N Orleans.

Schs Hiram, Thing, Port au Prince; Orleans, Hildreth, New York; Frances Ellen, Deane, do; Outside, Bunk, Gloucester.

At 6 P. M.—Brigs Chatham, Deane, Savannah; Echo, Clark, Philadelphia.

Schs Splendid, Chase, N York; Tusk, Howes, do.

[From Messrs. Tophts' Correspondent.]

HOLMES'S HOLE, Dec. 21.—In port, brigs Justice, Baltimore for Boston; Pilgrim, do for do; P. I. Nesbitt, schs Mary, Pike, Philad. for Boston; Carpenter, do for do; Recorder, New York for Marblehead; Stranger, do; Almira; Brainard, Philad for Hingham; R. F. Weston, Norfolk for Boston; Virginia, Curtis, Fredericksburg for do; Mary Eliza, Clark, N York for Newport; Lady Howard, Maize, and Attic, fm Philad. for Newburyport.

The brig reported ashore on Handkerchief Shoal has got off. Echo was from Philad for Boston; damage not known.

At Edgartown, brig Quincy, from Trinidad for Boston. Left, brig Pluto, from Boston, in quar. to be released next day. Brig Splendid, from do. had not sailed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—ar ship Louisville, Price, New Orleans 6th, Balize 8th inst.

Brig Marie Catharine, Jones, Liverpool, 20 ult.—Spoke, Nov. 24, lat 41, lon 38, brig Hancock, fm Boston, fm New York for Cadiz. 10th

Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.

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